## THE STATE OF TURKEY.

THE GOVERNMENT EMBARRASSED. PAPER MONEY TO BE ISSUED-THE EVILS OF INFLA-TION APPEARING-THE COST OF LIVING GREATER THE SERVIAN BLUNDERS-SUPERIOR SPEENGTH OF THE TURKS-EX-SULTAN MURAD'S SICKNESS. IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18 .- Attempting to select an authentic item of news from the mass of information volunteered to a correspondent here at this time bears a striking resemblance to trying to draw a prize in a lottery-for one atom of truth may be nd scores of misrepresentations, if not positive untruths. If I had not been prepared for this state of things en route, I should have been under the impression, on arriving here, that the amount of apparently accurate information was so great that its transmission to your readers would have been a beavy task. A few hours' residence, however, coupled with the aforesaid experience to the effect that the journals of London, Paris, and Vienna publish telegrams one day only to contradict them the next, sufficed to convince me that every item of news, no matter whether it was stated under official authority or not, required confirmation. In this connection it may be mentioned that when vague rumors were floating around Constantinople to the effect that the Porte was about to take a step toward replenishing its exhausted coffers by issuing paper money, they had at first to be accepted "with a grain of salt." Now, however, all doubts which existed have been removed, for the printing of the notes has been commenced at the Imperial printing establishment, the whole staff of the employes of which are engaged upon the work. The issue the Government has de eided to put in circulation amounts to 2,000,000 Turkish pounds (about \$9,000,000), with a reserve of 1,000,000 to be assued should occasion require. The issue is guaranteed by the revenues derived from the Heraclée mines, and from the Imperial farms, both of which by the way are said to be already mortgaged to a considerable extent. The values of the notes will be as follows: Five piasters to the amount of 100,000 Turkish pounds; 10 piasters, 400,000 pounds; 20 piasters, 500,000 pounds; 50 piasters, 500,000 pounds, and 100 asters, 500,000 pounds. Tahir Effendi, the Director of the Beit-ul-Mal, supervises the impression of the notes, and Fetah Effendi, "chief monetary official of the Porte," has been intrasted with the duty of repairing the old stereotype plates in the ssion of the Government. In this matter the officials of the Sublime Porte, knowing that the issue of paper money will prolong, at least for a short time, the "Sick Man's" lease of life, have not shown their usual apathy, for within the last few days Tahir Effendi has placed the printing establishment in a condition to execute the work, while Fetah Effendi has repaired the plates for the notes of 10, 20, 50, and 100 piasters, so that the printing is already commenced. The new plates for the fivepiaster notes are being prepared without delay. All the notes will be printed upon filigree paper of dif-ferent colors, a supply of which has been ordered by the Government expressly from Europe. In order that no time may be lost, however, the notes ere meanwhile being printed upon a paper somewhat similar in character which was already in stock. They are stamped with the seal of the Minister of Finance, and will also have the signature of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Americans will easily comprehend the situation here when they call to mind what followed the issue of "greenbacks" during the war. We have to pay very high prices already for provisions, and may expect these prices to be doubled very shortly. Meat is about 3 francs a pound, Vienna beer is 2 francs a bottle, and fish-although the Bosphorus is well stocked with various kinds-is a luxury in which only the more affluent can afford to indulge. It costs about as much to live at the hotels in Constantinople as at the Fifth Avenue or Windsor, which, it must be remembered, is extraordinarily high for Enrope. These prices, together with the war, have driven away all tourists or pleasure-seekers, their places being filled by numerous newspaper correspondents, who have in most cases arrived here in expectation of being allowed to go on to the front, who have suffered disappointment, as the Turk ish Government positively refuses to allow them with the army-one exception only being made, and that in favor of the representative of one of the English journals, which strongly advocates the cause of Turkey. While speaking of this paper-money issue let me say that it has often been a matter of surprise to me that the public subscriptions for the war should have reached so high a figure in the space of a month, but the remarks of one of the Constantinople journals upon the latest step taken to bring grist to the Imperial mill seem to throw so upon the subject. The total amount of subscriptions as published yesterday is 12,773,402 piasters at \$375,000). It is noticeable that nearly all the subscribers are government officials and employés in government bureaus, the customs department, post-offices, &c., except where the amount comes from the inhabitants of some village. The remarks to which I allude as having appeared yesterday were strongly congratulatory of the Porte for having issued the paper money, "as it would enable them to pay up the arrears of salary due to the employes of the Government." The question, therefore, naturally arises whether these subscriptions, apparently flowing in so plentiously, are really paid in bard cash or are struck off from the arrears of salary due and are published by the Government pour encourager les netres. It is well known that there are considerable arrears of pay due to the soldiers also, and yet there can be no doubt that they fight bravely and to all appearances willingly, although they are probably actuated more by their intense hatred for the Christians than by love for their own Government, which is certainly in a very bad condition when it cannot pay the men who are fighting for it.

Even the most blatant partisan of Servia is bound to admit that the successes since the beginning of the war have almost without exception been on the side of the Turks, although the Montenegrins have recently gained an important victory, and the Turkish army in this part of the country is now in a very critical position. The reverses which the army of Prince Milan has suffered must be more extening for the Servian people, when it is remembered that Gen. Tchernaveff left Belgrade with the object of marcking-if not to Constantinople, at least so far as Sophia. Hardly had he grossed the Servo-Bulgarian frontier, however, before the oppocition made against his advance by the Turks was so great that he had to retire before them. Then followed the offensive movement of the Turks ten days since-against Kunjevatz, which they captured, and drove the Servians further into the interior, to Alexinatz, where the headquarters of Tchernayeff are at this time, the Servians having retired from Saitschar, as soon as they were beaten at Kunjevatz, to avoid being attacked in the flank. Our latest intelligence here from the beauquarters of the Turkish army at Nicho is to the effect that they are busy preparing for a combined movement upon Aleximatz, where the Servians are likely to offer a strong resistance, or will retire to the mountains in the neighborhood of Paratchin, in which case the war may assume a similar character to that of the late Carlist war, unless the intervention of the Great Powers-which it is said is being discussed—should be accepted by Turkey and fur-ther bloodshed be thus prevented. It is surprising that the Servian Commander-in-Chief should have selected the south-custern corner of Servia as bis scrue of operations against Turkey, for along the Whole frontier could not have been found a point so accessible to the Torks as a site upon which to collect troops, for, by way of Sophia, they have direct communication with Constantinople. The only conchusion to which we can come is that Gen. Tcherpayoff has committed the glaring fault of despising opponent, and that he is not as experienced General as his services in Central Asra There he us to frught at the head of well-trained, disciplined, and erly armed troops against the Khokaudians and Bekharaos, who were armed about as badly as the buryans are now, and the result was a complete vic-

tory for the Russians in Central Asia, the killed and wounded of the enemy being greatly in excess of those of the attacking party; for instance, in June, 1864, Gen. Tchernayeff captured Aulieata with a loss of five wounded only as compared with 300 Khokandians placed hors de combat. In the present war the sides have been changed, for the Russian General is commanding badly drilled and worse armed troops-some of whom when attacked by the enemy, the Wallachian battalion for example, have actually taken refuge in flight without firing a shot -who with their inferior arms are called upon to meet the well-trained and experienced Turkish troops who are armed with breechloaders. From the first only one result could have been looked for -complete defeat for the Servian army if it tried to test its strength in the open field against the enemy. What success may be gained by remaining in the mountain fastnesses and fighting like the Montenegrins have been doing for years and the Herzegovinians for some months, there may perhaps be an opportunity of seeing, unless, as before mentioned, the European Powers step in and act as mediators between the Porte and his revolted sub-

With regard to the question of intervention a great deal of interest is felt here at the time of writing. From a humanitarian point of view it is certainly desirable that the Powers should intervene, but it is quite an open question whether, in view of the jealousy with which England regards Russia at the present time, a settled plan of action can be decided upon, and a proposition submitted to the Constantinople Government. Even were this to be accomplished, there remains the doubt whether the Porte will listen to any outside interference. An official of the Turkish Government who certainly ought to be well informed told me, a few days since, that any offer of mediation would be rejected, as Turkey had, by driving back the Servian army, proved to Europe that she was still in a position to hold her own, and, added he, Islam is strong enough to do this against the whole world, if necessary. The majority of the journals published here take this view, and assert that, in spite of the bankrupt condition of the country, no outside interference can be accepted. One newspaper, however, which has a tendency to side with the Government in all its movements, contained an article two days since which indicates that the Porte would not so contumaciously resist any proposal of the European powers as people here, for the most part, appear to believe. I quote an extract from the article, as it is pleasing to see some signs that Turkey will not stubbornly refuse intervention. " Now," says the writer, "that the insurgents have experienced the fatal consequences of their insubordination, and that their pride has been lowered, assuredly extenuating circumstances may be pleaded in their favor. The respective positions being clearly traced, it will be sible to establish a stable state of things, which will guarantee peace for a long time and enable the population to repair the evils from which they have suffered. In fact, a mediation of the Powers will be a work of humanity. We believe that negotiations are going on with this object. But, in order that such mediation prove efficacions and acceptable, it must take place at an opportune moment and be based upon instice and equity-that is to say, upon the recognition of the rights of the Sublime Porte, which has always shown itself disposed to make large concessions."

Unfortunately several obstacles are in the way of a settlement of the difficulty. In the first place, the iffeas of the Sublime Porte of "justice and equity" as administered between Mussulmans and Chris tians are much the same as those which exist between a slaveholder and his slaves-a view which is not likely to be taken by the other powers. The question of indemnity also will be productive of discussion : and last, but by no means the smallest obstacle, is that which arises from the question how, in the face of the broken promises of the past, is Turkey going to guarantee the fulfillment of her

promises for the future? The indisposition of the Sultan has been the cause of great anxiety here. It was but natural that his health should be affected by the circumstances attending his elevation to the throne, but since the Turkish victory at Kuajevatz and the evacuation of Saitschar by the Servians, Murad's health has considerably improved, and he is able to take regular exercise on foot and on horseback. His physician now reports that he is in a fair way toward complete recovery. Little doubt can be entertained as to the nature of his illness. He has always been addicted to the excessive use of absinthe, and the situation in which he so suddenly found himself, surrounded as he is with difficulties on all sides, and seeing the unstable condition of the Government which, like a house of cards, may collapse at any moment, he gave way more than ever to the habit of intemperance, which-the truth must be spoken-resu may be called an attack of nervousness, but which was in reality delirium tremens.

# THE BULGARIAN MASSAURES.

A REMONSTRANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES GOV-ERNMENT THE DUTY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I cannot but think that there should be some expression by Congress in behalf of the American people expressive of the horror and indignation felt a the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria. At first these were denied or treated as gross exaggerations. But the authentic information places them beyond doubt, and we have the certainty that at least 12,000 unarmed peasants, women and children, have been slaughtered unresisting, with circumstances of outrage almost exceeding belief. For any event of equal horror we must go buck to the Dark Ages; even the stege of Magdeburg is exceeded in wanton crueity by the Bulgarian massacres. Christendom presents the extraordinary spectacle that all the States of Europe, excepting Russia, sympathize mither with the Tarks than with the Christians. Fragee may periods be excepted, but in her present state of weakness, her influence is unfortunately small. With England, Germany, and Austria, the dread of the asympathy, even all feeling of right and justice.

England represents the head and front of this course of action. A very distinguished member of the House of Commons could say a few days age that if the Turkish Government continued to permit these massacres, it would lose "the sympathy and support of the British people!" Here is a pain admission that the "sympathy and support " of the English are with the Mussulmen and not the Christians, and turther, that these massacres, it hough a persistence in such courses might! This seems to me one of the most extraordinary avowals ever made, it shows that the single feeling of fear of Russia in the East countervalis every other consideration in England to the almost exceeding belief. For any event of equal horre It shows that the single feeling of fear of Russia in the East countervalls every other consideration in England. And it is evidently now the intention of England to endeavor to put a stop to these massacres, lest their own adhesion to the enuse of Turkey may become too utterly odious. Surely it would be right for the people of the United States to express through Congress, in unnistable terms, their indignation at the course of the Turkish Government. Silence, in the presence of such events, involves an almost complicity in them.

Berne, Switzerland, Ang 22, 1870. As AMERICAN.

# MORE TURKISH CRIMES REVEALED.

Buckarest (Aug. 22) telegrams to The London Bully News.

I have just arrived, after riding all through Bulgarin on horseback. Heft Mr. Schnyler at Galnove, ging south, and recrossing the Bulkans. I see from the papers that Mr. Buring reports 60 villages burned, and 12,000 people killed. This estimate does not include the district north of the Bulkans, which was not then visited, nor the district of Soplais. Forty villages were burned morth of the Bulkans, and 70 south, not including the district of Soplais. Mr. Schnyler has not yet completed his estimate of the people killed. In the district of Philippopoids alone there were 15,000. I see that the friends of Turkey noles much of the statement that only the Bushi-Bazouks committed the afrecities, not the regular troops. This is instruc. Wherever there were troops, as at Olda-Kui, they rivaled the Basid-Bazouks in crueity. There is no dombt in any mind that the masuelty. There is no doubt in my mind that the mass were committed with the sanction of the action

The present condition of the country is deplorable The present condition of the country is deplorable Complete anarchy privalls. Lue and properly are no where safe. Everywhere people came to us with fresh state cuts from Mussulman neighbors. They are obliged to work without pay. Their horses and cattle are also the women are violated. These things are occurring now. The anthorities were disposed to do jestice, but are poweriess. The Governor of Pallippopolis says he must have envalry to queli the Mussulman population. Some Kalmaknos and Mudirs say that the Zapalela threatened by the Turks are afreed to execute their orders.

ders. Mr. Schuyler thinks there is imminent danger of more Mr. Schuyler thinks there is insulment dauger of more massacres. He will suggest to his devenment to fusion toom the following measures: First, the mancing of Achined Agina; Second, the disarming of the Musaiman population; third, the rebuilding of the borned villages at Government expense, and payment for the stoken cattle. The execution of these measures cannot be left to the Tarkish authorities. He will therefore propose the appointment of a Foreign Commission to see the measures executed. If this he not done he thints that messacres surpassing all yet committed may occur any day, especially if the Turkish arms meet will reverse. Kan. Pusha's mession is a lance.

## BRITISH TOPICS.

MR. DISRAELI'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS VISITORS-DESIRE FOR HIS RETURN TO POWER EXPRESSED—THE CONTEST IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE-AMERICAN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURES-COL. BAKER AND THE PRINCE FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.-Mr. Disraeli has bid farewell to his old and ever faithful constituents, and the document in which he has done this is one thoroughly characteristic of himself, except perhaps that it displays a little more modesty than he is accustomed to show. He tells the electors of the County of Backingham that he returns to them the trust which for so many years they had confided to him. "It has been," he goes on to say, "a period of trying occasions and memorable events, and if I have been permitted to take some part in their management, next to the favor of our Sovereign I am deeply con scious I am indebted for that opportunity to the fidelity of your feelings." There can be no doubt that Mr. Disraeli never had occasion for anxiety as to the safety of his seat. Though he had already risen to fame before he became member for Buck ingham, it was not altogether on that account that the choice of that constituency fell upon him. He inherited and acquired large landed estates in the county, which brought him at once a great influence there, and a desire on his own part to sit for the constituency in which his largest personal interests lay. Through evil report and good report his neighbors stood by him, till, no matter what he did or what he failed to do, no one ever dreamed of opposing him or of endeavoring to wrest the seat from him. He very briefly describes his policy and defines his political aims by saying that throughout his public life he has aimed at two chief results.

not provide the principle of progress, I have en-deavored to reconcile change with that respect for tradi-tion which is one of the main elements of our social strength; and in external affairs I have endeavored to develop and strengten our empire, believing that combi-nation of achievement and responsibility elevates the character and condition of a people.

I need hardly refer to the thoughts that will at once suggest themselves to those who attentively consider Mr. Disraeli's own view of his political aims. An endeavor to reconcile change with a respect for tradition is, as The Times points out, a harmless commonplace in which most politicians will join, and which is doubtless intended to point one or two instances of conservative audacity, especially that education of his party which made possible the Electoral Compronise of 1807. Household suffrage, carried by a Conservative Ministry, with the result of powerful Conservative majority in seven years, is doubtless a fine instance of the success which attends innovations on the lines of tradition. And again, in regard to what he calls "external affairs," The Times goes on to point out that a spirited and patriotic policy is one not by any means confined to the Conservative party, but it says "of late it is clear that the Conservative chief, believing that the abnegation of liberalism had been carried too far for popularity, has been anxious to identify his statesmanship with imperial greatness and magnificence.' Mr. Disraeli tells his late constituents, no doubt very truly, that it is not without emotion that he terminates a connection endeared by so many memories and ties, and he finds consolation in recollecting that, though he ceases to be their member, he still has the happiness of living among them, and in another House of Parliament guarding their interests and their honor.

While the Earl of Beaconsfield thus takes leave of those with whom he has been so long and intimately connected, a few lines in the papers of the same day tell us a little that is interesting in regard to Mr. Gladstene. Mr. Gladstone has been pressed in two directions to unfold himself upon the topics of the day. One of his constituents has written to ask him if he proposes to address his constituents during the recess, and Mr. Gladstone has replied that should be find that any desire to hear him is extensively entertained he will not fail to consult those without whose concurrence he could not take any step, as the matter was far from being a purely local You will observe that Mr. Gladstone does not premise to speak, but "to consult those without whose concurrence," &c. In the other instance Mr. Gladstone appears to have been equally reticent, and he has exhibited what would in former days have been considered a piece of self-denial on his part in abstaining from making a speech. A number of persons from neighboring places paid him a visit the other day at Hawarden Castle, Mr. Gladstone is reported to have walked among his visitors and to have conversed with them. A good deal of the conversation is given, but it appears only to bave consisted of a few pleasantries about the rela-Wales. In answer to the enthusiastic hope of a member of the party that Mr. Gladstone would again be Premier of England, he is reported to have said, "He's too old, Sir; that's my opinion." The visitors, however, demurred to Mr. Gladstone's opinion that he was too old, and one of them wittily remarked, "We will make him an Ehri when we want to get rid of him"-an observation which was received with general laughter, in which Mr. Glad-

stone himself joined.

A fight is to be made for the seat in Buckinghamshire vacated by the Prime Minister's elevation to the peerage. It is no doubt a hopeless one, but the Liberals, who already possess one seat, are about to try what the county once represented by John Hampden can do toward a second. In both cases, however, the candidates for the vacant seat are put forward as sons of the fathers. Mr. Freemantle, the Conservative candidate, is ifftroduced as the son of Lord Cottesloe, and his autagonist, the Hon. Rupert Carington, is spoken of as a son of the late Lord Carington, who represented the county for several years. The address issued by the Liberal candidate is a little out of the common track, and at least makes him out as a young man of some ideas and a little originality. The Times calls it "a rattling piece of audacity enough to take one's breath Though he speaks with reverential reaway." spect of the Prime Minister-as anybody who dares to face the electors of Buckinghamshire must-he speaks of his Government in terms of almost supercilious contempt, and criticises their prominent acts with the most merciless piquancy. He is certainly a man who proclaims his disposition if not his ability to fight against even overwhelming odds. There are three members for Buckinghamshire; two of these have been Conservative and one Liberal. At the last general election a half dazy lawyer in the locality thought it his duty to contest Mr. Disraeli's seat, and if the election was productive of nothing else it was a means of showing something of the relative strength of parties in the constituency. The numbers as declared by the Sheriff after the election were: Mr. Disraeli, 3,004; Sir Robert Harvey (Conservative), 2,902; Mr. Lambert (Liberal), 1,720, and Mr. Talley-the lawyer before alluded to-150. Thus it will be seen that the Conservatives polled in round numbers 3,000 votes, while the Laberal sitting member only gained 1.720. If the Conservatives poll 700 less and the aberals 700 more, the Liberals will carry Mr. Carington. But this coutingeucy is not at all likely.

The Times has recently discussed in its editorial columns American Manufactures, and it has come to the conclusion that in the United States England has now powerful competitors in all branches of industry, and especially in that which it considered its own-the iron trade. The Centennial Exhibition has, it says, brought together such an assemblage of the products of American industry as to impress the visitor with a strong sense of the manufacturing activity of the United States. In pointing the moral which adorns the tale, The Times holds that the British people should not learn to resign themselves to a permanent exclusion from the markets in which the United States manufactures compete with it, and should estimate more justly the conditions on which business should be conducted in the fature. Of course The Times does not lose the opportunity of reading Americans a savere lesson on their unfortunate habits of protection, and it says in regard to the British manufacturers that they are not afraid of competition in an enen market, and "if they are not handles, jed b, their relations with their own

workmen or by duties specially imposed to exclude them, they court comparison of their goods with those produced in any other part of the world."

There are some curious whispers going about just now to the effect that the Prince of Wales paid a visit to ex-Col. Valentine Baker on the night before he left Horsemonger Lane Jail. I should think the truth of these rumors is more than probable. The two men were always fast friends, and it is an admitted fact that the ex-British cavalry officer obtained an appointment in the Turkish army with testimonials of the most flattering character from the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. The late Hussein Avni-the assassinated War Minister of Turkey-doubtless knew well what he was about when he opened the preliminaries of Baker's engagement. His reputation as a cavalry officer has long been known in all the military circles of Europe, but still letters of introduction and recommendation from the Prince of Wales and the Commander-in-Chief would not be without effect.

#### JAMES LAMBERT.

CHARLES READE'S CHARITABLE EFFORTS.

CHARLES READE'S CHARITABLE EFFORTS.

HIS ATTEMPT TO RAISE A LARGE FUND—MISREPRESENTATIONS OF SCOTTISH PAPERS—LAMBERT'S

MISPEABLE HOME.

From The Pail Mail Gasette of Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Pail Mail Gasette of Aug. 21.

SIR: Nearly two years ago I wrote, and you published, the heroic feats and sad calamity of James Lambert, who saved more than 40 lives in the Clyde, not with boat and gear, but with his own bare body and his hon heart, risking life for life, and, sad to say, lost his sight in that good work. The tale was copied or quoted from your pages by hundreds of Journais in different countries, and all who could feel for anybody but themselves felt for this true hero and martyr, glorious by courage and sacred by calamity.

For once in a long public life, I turned beggar. I asked a public which is rolling in wealth to give me wherewithal to secure James Lambert 15 abilitings a week, which sum, small as it may appear, means to him dignity, independence, comfort, and liberty. The public responded, and I think the requisite sum would have been collected, but the press of his own native city, gnawed by provincial jesiousy, set to work to detruct from him, simply because an English writer had revived his fame, Eighteen y cars before, when a Giascow writer dealt with the subject, they took the very opposite line. But now, to haffle a leading writer in a good work, they exaggerated and lied. They said he was a drunkard, which was a gross exaggeration, and that he had scuandered a previous subscription, which was a fie, for he never had the control of it—it was doled out to hum at 10 shillings per week, and lasted to years. His only crime was he

the singles, tack took the very opposite table. They said he was a drunkard, which was a gross exaggeration, and that he had signandered a previous subscription, which was a he, for he never had the control of it—it was deled out to him at 10 shillings per week, and lasted ien years. His only crime was he lived too long. These calumnies from Glasgow went down in London, because here in the netropolis we cannot descend to the level of provincial sentimeni, and we thought Glasgow must know best. I myself was deceived for the time in one particular. Well, Sir, all this chilled my subscribers, and only had the requisite sum was raised. The subscription died, and I was deciated and mertified. End of Act I.

Act II.—The proprietors of the Glasgow Herald, having taken my whole narrative and printed it in their daily and weekly, without asking your leave or intne—though they have a London editor who could have put the question in 20 minutes—and having also thrown a wet blanket on the narrative, though they had sold it to their own profit, without first purchasting it, and having also suggested if there was a subscription as all it should be in the hunds of some responsible public person, which remark a dispassionate judge (Lord Moncrief) has preneumed to be very ungracious to force, which we had sold only attached proceedings for plracy, but eventually couled down, and offered them to force, on all personal claim, and put them in an honorable position at the head of my attached proceedings for plracy, but eventually couled down, and offered them to force, on the keps and prevention and the head of my attached in the Court of Session, July 21. A jury of their own countrymen give me not \$50 but \$200, and the notion that the provincial press is above the law was knocked on the head forever. Therempon I revived the Lambert Fund. Thus I now head my own subscription I always intended to do it publicly.

Well, Sir, Edmburch and the neighborhood has contributed £48, the subscription being led by Mr. John Blackwood and Mr. W. C old men have to sit in a room with a store floor and not a rag of earpet. A ventilator freezes their bodies, the stone floor chills their feet. His food, whether he is well on

ck, is as follows: Breakfast at 9—outment and watered buttermilk, which nothing but rice and watered milk and half a scote Thursday, a boiled bullock's heart, often underdome and revolting; Wednesday and Saturday, nothing but sollish. Here you have the excess of belled viands which was lately exposed, denounced, and corrected in a London barrack, but carried to a far greater length. Not one ounce of meat roast or broiled ever passes these poor wretches' lips except on New-Year's Day, when the Glasgow public is avried to see them eat roast bee and pudding, and thereupon imagines these are things that will enter their stomachs several times before the year ends—the silly guils. and pudding, and thereupon imagines these are things that will enter their stomachs several times before the year ends—the slily gulls.

The above trash is not given, but sold, to James Lam-

year ends—the silly gulls.

The above trash is not given, but sold, to James Lambert for every shilling it is worth, yet this hard charity-shop demnude as a condition of the pairty contract the surrender of his personal liberty and solf-respect. He gets out once in a forthight, but even then must be in at 5 p. m.; and never once since he was first imprisoned has he capeyed—nor in that gloomy hell will be or any of his fellow-victims ever entrop—the lovely long Symmer evening and slow, balmy sunset which is one of Notland's greatest charms. The Home, you shall understand, sells for £15 a year not comfort, but less discomfort, than it sols to Lambert for £3 year. The fitteen-pounders, or upper-class immets, live upstars off the stone, and get more liberty and more instructive company. The trensurer, one McEwen, (who was a partner of the defendant an Reade agt. Outrum), once invited one to pay the difference and give Lambert this small increase of comfort. Yet now he refuses it, and, as might be expected, gives no reason. Under all these cruol circumstances, I am driven to appeal once more to you, and to the London press in general, to defend, as you have often done, justice, humanity, and fair play, too yet, and to the London press in general, to defend, as you have often done, justice, humanity, and fair play, though, if you do, you must support an irritable author azamst provincial baceness. I implore my fricade, if I have any worth a straw, and the friends of fair play, to help me rescue my here, and my enumer martyr, out of that prisonful, homeless Home, and the clutches of mean creatures who hate blue, and have all the hypocristy, but not the skull to hide it. But little more is now needed; only that is meeded promptly—ay as promptly as he himself always dashed into danger to save others. Four hundred pounds sterling is the ann rescues to give him 15 shillings for ife. But £218 ites more is now needed; only that is needed promptly—ay, as promptly as he himself always dashed into danger to save others. Four hundred pounds sterling is the sam required to give him 15 shillings for life. But £218 lies at Herries & Co.'s, under the neconnt entitled "Lambert Fund," £48 has trickled in from Edinburgh and the neighborhood, and my own subscription will not be less than £50; I bope it may be more. Thus £71 from England will deteat provincial baseness, buffle foul play, remove a great dishonor from the whole country, and secure an honorable and peace of close to a hero who has saved more than 40 lives, and whom only the scam of letters and the human race belie; for Heaven has affiliated aim that aren might show themselves men, and woomen women, by pltying and cherishmic little.

Subscriptions to the Lambert Fund will be received by Messis, Herries & Co., 8t, James's st., London, of by myself at No. 10 Salisbory-road, Edinburgh, and in either case will be acknowledged in the advertisement sheet of The Fall Mall Gazette.

## THE PRENCH CABLE ENTERPRISE. In its prospectus the new French Telegraph

Company says: The object of the company is to c and work a direct telegraphic communication is France and America. The concention for this been granted to M. Ponyer-Quertier by the Fren been granted to M. Ponyer-Quertier by the French Gov-crument. In the year 1867 a telegraphic cable was laid between Brest and Duxbury (near Beston), but the ownership of this line has been sold, at a considerable profit, to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, since which time all the lines between Europe and America have been entirely in the heads of English companies. The microsts of French commerce with America require the creation of an independent means of communication. The profits may be estimated by the receipts during the last 12 months by the English lines. These receipts aftercreation of an independent means of communication. The profits may be estimated by the receipts during the last 12 months by the English lines. These receipts afterage merction 50,000 tranes per day. The Direct Cable Company, with a single line, working without interruption for the last five mouths in the mildst of the other five English cables, has received 1,437,600 franes, which will yield in the same proportion 3,450,000 franes after 12 mouths' working. The French Company, surrounded as it is by exceptional guarantees, is justified in reckoning on a similar result; and the continued increase taking place in the business relations between Europe and the United States, make it possible that the net profits will shortly amount to more than 10 per cent. By the estimates, carefully considered and thoroughly examined, and by the offers submitted by first-class experienced contractors, it is found that with the capital of 33,000,000 franes to be raised, the Company can—1. Enter into possession and work the gubmarine cable during the course of next

## FRENCH POLITICS.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS APPARENT. ULTRAMONTANISM IN DISPAVOR-MINISTER WADDING TON'S ADDRESS AT THE SORBONNE-SIGNIFICANT REMARKS OF HIS HEARERS-A REMARKABLE

SCHOLAR-CLOSING INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION. PARIS, Aug. 11.—This has been a week of small events; or rather signs, than events-but all are good. First, there is distinctly a tendency toward common sense in the Senate, which has begun to see that it is suicidal to make itself the instrument of Priests and Bonapartists alone, instead of trying to obtain a legitimate share of power by alliance with the liberal majority that represents the gains and the spirit of our age. All this has been produced by the wonderful moderation and unity of the entire Republican party, and the natural dissensions that inevitably split up the reactionary ones. It is all very well for Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists to league together for some one special end or aim, to engage solemnly to outvote the Protestant Waddington on a single question, where elerical interests are thought to be identical with "Conservative" passions or prin-ciples. But this won't endure. We come back forcedly to Disraeli's famous question: "Conservative of what?" Each fraction has something different to preserve. All Reactionists are not clericals, nor are all Republicans freethinkers. The extreme Right alone are wedded to the Papacy and the "Syllabus;" the Bonapartists dare not be uncompromising Ultramontanes, neither do the Orleanists dare to be so. Both know that the real public-the large public, the mass of Frenchmen-are inveterately anti-clerical-laymen to the backbone.

opinion of France is, and always has been, secular. The proof of this is, among a thousand others, the outburst of enthusiasm which greeted Waddington last Monday at the Sorbonne. At the first sight of him, and before he had attered a word, the whole assembly met him by an outbrest of what would be applause even in a Northern community. When he did speak, every sentence was greeted by almost House of Commous cheering. You felt that by him the chord had been touched which really does bind the hearts of modern Frenchmen together. This speech of M. Waddingtou's on Monday at the distribution of prizes, was the Minister's first public triumph; but it was a complete, unmistakable, overwhelming triumph. On leaving the Serbonne, one heard the most curious remarks. A veteran of the great days of the University, a man who lived through the Restoration, said to me: This puts me in mind of the glorious days of Villemain and Cousin, in '27 and '28, when I was a young student, and when intellectual food was really our daily bread." A very distinguished general made this remark: "I have now for the first time in France seen a popular minister-Waddington may be a leader here one day, for he knows how to touch the notes that vibrate, as did Lamartine." An old professor, who was close by, said: "Yes, but the reasons are different; it is not mere eloquence that charms here; it is not words-it is the weight of the worth of what is said."

In spite of Pope and Jesuits, the entire public

All this I heard with my own ears, and I give it to you as I heard it, for it is quite worth while. The impression left by France's Anglo-Saxon minister is that of the authority of worth, of character. People are geiting used to the concise, quiet manner of speech that means precisely all that it says, and they feel the man who can guide others-the future

leader of men-the statesman. But M. Waddington's laurels are more than divided, though in a very different way, by the most extraordinary young scholar ever heard of in Paris in modern times. This is young Reinach, a boy of 14. an Israelite, who carried off in succession every one of the eight prizes, all that could be won. In classical attainments, geometry, geography, modern languages, French composition, in everything, in short, this boy distanced all competition from such a hight that when the last prize was proclaimed the whole assembly rose to its feet and cheered him with stentorian force. For these few days this has been the "event" universally talked of, and you may hear, as you pass down the Boulevards, young Remach's name passing from mouth to mouth.
On the other hand, the Senate has distinctly given way on two points-the Municipalities bill and the Dufaure election. What is passing at this moment

at Versailles upon the third clause of the bill this letter is, of course, not in time to record; but the first two clauses have been voted under very particular circumstances, and it will be of very small import that Clause 3 should be thrown out, I will explain: Clauses 1 and 2 revoke nominatively the obnoxious Broglie bill of 1874, and give to 33,000 rural communes the right of electing their Maires. In reality, everything is gained by these two clauses. This was so deeply felt yesterday by the Reactionist Opposition that M. Buffet got up to make his first speech in the Senate against Clauses 1 and 2. He did his very utmost, for he tried even to be moderate, knowing how invariably his bitter and aggressive tone barms every cause he defends. But it would not do. A better speech than his was made by M. Bocher-a really excellent speech-but nothing would avail; the resolve was taken, and no elequence had power to alter it. In fact, the Governnent has gained its victory, and Clause 3 is as relatively unimportant as it was undreamt of when first the municipality discussion was raised in the Lower House. Clause 3 is very like the degrees clause in the University bill. When everything else was won a small band of adventurous spirits bethought them of an article which, till then, no one in their senses would have ventured to glance at even. When the so-called Liberty of Instruction" movement began no clerical of them all ever for an instant imagined that the collation des grades could be wrested from the State. But once their "hand was in" they caught at everything, and no one was more amazed than the "Ultra Right," when they found themselves with the responsibilities of the United Juries on their shoulders. Thus also has it been with the Mayors bill. Having at once (as was quite indispensable), destroyed M. de Broglie's most mischievous bill of 1874 and obtained really a fair measure of of municipal freedom, a certain group became desirous of punishing the Councils whence reactionary Senators had issued. The amendment at the last hour was tacked on to the two essential clauses of the bill, and it was voted by the Lower Chamber that within three months gen-eral municipal elections should be held throughout France. This was so little required, that among the most ardent Republicans many did not disguise that they thought the amendment absurd, and that they should abstain from voting it. However, it passed. It is now before the Senate, and may very probably be overthrown, but whether it be so or not is really of no consequence. The municipal councils as they now stand are, with scarcely one excoption, overwhelmingly Republican, and when in somewhat more than two years hence the triennial Senators have to be reëlected, not one in ten will have the remotest chance of being chosen by any

municipal bodies in this country. It is this conviction which is beginning to tell upon the "reverend Seigniors," and warning them not to make themselves more unpopular and more ridiculous than need be. Men like M. Bocher, M. de Bondy, M. de Barante, and others, however they may at times consent to serve clerical batreds, are too much of our modern age not to be perfectly aware that the days of theocracy are past, and that the all-underlying spirit of France is a secular spirit. They know it is no use "kicking against the pricks," and as they have had to do with a ministry which refuses to be "barred out" by a pack of silly noisy, unruly school-boys, they have now modified their opposition and are adopting conciliation instead of the stupid and criminal desire for a conflict. Hence the almost certainty of M. Dufaure's election to succeed Casimir Périer as a Senator. Of course at the last hour to-morrow M. Dufaure may be beaten by a monarchical candidate (with absolute insanity there is no reasoning!) but it is not thought likely, as the moderate men of the Right Center have declared that they will not vote against a great and honored name merely to subserve

MM. de Broglie and Buffet. Besides, another me'dent has latterly produced

rather a strong impression on the Senatorial Right Center—the shameless alliance of the Broglie party and the Bonapartists. This alliance having chosen M. de Parien for its champion, it was hoped that he would be able by a dilatory measure to shove off the discussion of the Mayors bill till the return from the holidays. This small game, was, however, condemned by a good many Orleanists, and the commission has been, as you perceive, forced to bring forth its report, and the reporter to come to a conclusion; whereupon the Mayors bill is voted, and the intrigues of the Bonapartists and Broglie party are defeated.

The Ministry is winning golden opinions every day from the large majority of the country, but what must be the object of every impartial man's approba-tion—and I will even say admiration—is the un-awerving loyalty and good faith of the Marshal.

This classically brought up, dull-witted, under-educated soldier has no sort of political capacity or knowledge, and it is impossible for him to understand the intricacies and complications around him; but he has plain common sense which enables to see that his Ministers are gentlemen, that Dufaure, Waddington, Say, &c., are not "Com-munists" as the Right proclaims, and he has a straight, upright adherence to his word which prevents him from betraying the Constitution he has sworn to uphold. It may be years before Frauce knows the debt she owes to these plain, simple qualities of the Marshal.

# CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

WOLVES IN RUSSIA .- Russia is still a good deal behind the rest of Europe in the matter of wolves. These aumuls, whose heads used to be a source of income to the borderers of Wales, and of which the last were slain in Scotland by Cameron of Lochiel, make a considerabl figure in the agricultural returns of the Russian Empire in Scotland by Cameron of Lochiei, make a considerable figure in the agricultural returns of the Russian Empire. According to a pamphlet which M. Lazarevsky has circulated, the wolves in 1873 did nearly as much damage, as a Tortar invasion might have infleted. They carried of 179,000 cattle and 562,000 smaller domestic animals from the 45-governments of Russia in Europe. In the Baltic provinces tell 1,000 head of horned cattle, and in the Polisia provinces 2,700 oxeu, and 8,600 sheep, pics, and goats. The Journal des Debais calculates that if a cow be reckened as worth 30 roubles, and a sheep at 4 runbles, the gross sum of the tribute levied by the wolves in Russia must reach 7,700,000 roubles. This is an omount of mopey quite well worth looking after, and it represents a number of wolves which must be dancerous even to human life. In the forests of France, and in the Pyrenees, the wolves last Winter attacked some shepherds, and they now and then venture within the walls of lonely chateans and farm-houses. But their numbers, of course, because the compared with the enormous hosts of savage beasts in Russia, which one may perhaps guess at from the quantity of wolves which must band together to kill and carry off one able-bodied ox. The writers of good little brooks, who invariably fillustrate the virtue of solf-sacrillac by the story of Eric, the faithful serf, who recented his master's family by throwing humself as food to the wolves, will be picased to learn that op-ortunities of practicing devotion in the best styl: will long continue to be found in Russia.—[Landon Daily News.

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.-A correspondent in L'Expiorateur calls attention to some remarkable results of the slow rate of increases of the population of France. He refers to the statement of the Boman Cachelie Bishop of Wellington, New-Zealand, that British emigration to that colony is going on at the rate of 30,000 yearly, and to the fact that the population of the colony is now 300,000, exclusive of Maorics. Had New-Zealand been a French colony, as at the time it was nearly becoming, the European population would probably have been counted by hundreds instead of thousands. In support of his statement the writer refers to the Marquesas, to Mayotte with its admirable roadstead, to Nossibi the gateway to Madagasacar, and other French possesions. It has already become a question whether these islands, of which France took possession about 1840, must not be abandoned. The native population is becoming extinct, and no Frenchmen can be induced permanently to settle. Our flag, the writer states, will shelter only solitudes. This impotency of our race shows itself daily in many ways. We are stationary, while all surrounding nations are spreading themselves out and adding to their territory. Thus, it has been calculated, on the basis of the proportion of births and deaths, in what time the various European countries double their population, and the following is the result: Norway, 51 years; Austria, 62; England, 63; Denmark, 73; Sweden, 89; Gerroany, 95; and France, 334 years, Morcover, this last figure, bundilating as it is, places us in a somewhat better light than we really deserve, for France receives yearly a certain number of immigrants, who, attracted by the pleasant climate and the agreeable manners of the people, actile among us, and become in time French families; they escape, as far as they can at least, from the law which otherwise prevails. It is, then, by the number of French youths to whom this law applies that we are able to form an estimate of the really mainenal population. The following are the numbers of Frenchmen also have reached spondent in L'Explorateur calls attention to some re-markable results of the slow rate of increase of the popu-If our race is becoming degenerate and extinit stock the colonies !

The Manchester Examiner of Aug. 22 has the following : For the last few days a series of violent thunder-atogus For the last few days a series of violent thunder-atogus have visited parts of South Wales, and in the hilly districts of Giamorganshine and Monmonthsine a vast amount of damage has been done by the unusual extent of the foods. On Saturday afternoon there were fresh thunder-storms, accompanied with an extraordinary fall of relations, and the mountain torrents overflowed their banks everywhere, causing an immense amount of damage, scores of houses at Merthyr and Aberdare being gutted, and the inruiture swept into the streets or imbedded in the mod. The most serious accident happened to a passenger train on the Great Western Railway, about a mile from the station of Merthyr. The line emerges from a tunnel at a spot where a mountain brook meets it, and runs parallel with it for about 100 yards. The brook had been much swollen by the heavy rains, and at the line the passenger train due at Merthyr at 7:40 p. m. was in the tunnel, it burst its banks about 60 yards from the mount much swollen by the heavy rain; a latter that the heavy rains are presented from the mount of the numer, and carried away with it a large mass of earth and stones, which filled the cutting to a depth of meny feet, and formed a dam. Before any person could have had warning of it the train emerged from the tunnel and ran lato the obstruction. It was going slowly, and happily the shock of the sudden stoppage was not much feit by the passengers, of whom there were about 160. But toe fire of the locomotive was extinguished, and on opening the doors of the carriages to get out the passengers found the water above the steps, and still rising very rapidly. As soon as the situation was seen the women became gro-tly excited, and for a few minutes there was a scene of indeactibable confusion. still rising very rapidly. As soon as the situation was seen the women became gre-tily excited, and for a few minutes there was a scene of indescribable confusion. The passengers scrambled on the roof of the carriages, where several women fainted, for the storm raged all the while with great fury, and the lightning was ferrilile. Some young men made their way through fartalionse, where a short hadder and a rope were obtained, with which the passengers were drawn up the front of the tunnel to the embankment. Meanwhile measengers were dispatched to the station for assistance, but by the time it arrived nearly sill had been taken off. The last person removed was a blind man, who also was drawn up without any mishap. By that time the debris washed down by the brook from the mountain side had almost buried the locomotive, and the water was within a few inches of the top of the carriage doors. The passengers had thus a narrow escape from being drawned in the carriages. Hunareds of toms of rubbish have been washed upon the line, and several days will be required to clear it for traffic.

# THE CANNIBAL OUTBREAK IN FIJI.

Fire (July 5) Correspondence of The London Daily News. If this letter were not already far too long I could give many most interesting incidents connected with this war. A very few must suffice. One of the towns, Bukutia, taken by Mr. Gordon, had never hitherto been captured in any of the tribal wars. It was reerto been captured is any of the tribal wars. It was regarded as a kind of sacred place by the cannibols. When the was surrounded by the Government forces the "Devils" consulted their chief priest as to the meaning of these strange portents. From the top of the rock he amounced, in the still evening sir, the response of the oracle to list dispirited followers. "My house," he cried, "is not accustomed to be burned." His words were heard by triends and foes affer, and scarcely had the orded died away when a great shout gross from the Christians surrounding the rock, "Wait till to-morrow." The unexpected response seems to have struck terror slike into priest and people, for during the might have the own was evacounted, and the "Devil" Temple, "unsecustemed to be burned," was duly committed to the terror alike into priest and people, for during the night the town was exhausted, and the "Devil" Temple, "unaccustomed to be burned," was duly committed to the flames. One of the customs is that before proceeding to the seat of war the soldiers selected should parade before the chief, and with his face painted in a warlike manner, should commit himself to some boast of his prowess. One of the police-soldiers in this parading before the Governor at Nasova, said quietly as his boast, "This is but an old musket, but I bear it." The chiefs harangue their followers before an assault, and as a Fijian is naturally cloquent, these harangues are uncommonly pithy, derivered with great viger of elecation; they walk along the front of the lines, beseeching, taunting, imploring, breaking out into great leaps and bounds, expressive of the activity they themselves intend to display, and thus incling the followers to imitate their leaders. This may be regarded as an appoal to the old savage elements, for when it is finished a more seemly ceremony is observed. The Christian teacher comies forward, and all the seldiers, kneeling down with their faces to the earth, he pours forth a prayer for success in battle.

comes forward, and all the soldiers, kneeding down with their faces to the earth, he pours for the prayer for success in battle.

The teachers are not slow to shoulder the musicet themselves, and some of them had to be reminded after the fight that it was their special duty to show care for the wounded, and to prevent anything like cruelty to the cauquished. Mr. Gordon showed them an example which at first they could scarcely comprehend, and one which extainly had never been shown them before. A poor body was shot on its mother's back during the flight, the ball pussing across its stomach. The mother threw it down as dean, but it was found alive, and the ulmost care was taken of it; and when at length it did die it was buried wrapped in Mr. Gordon's mat. The combinist did not observe shairs humans practices. They captured a teacher belonging to Mr. Gordon's mat. The cannibals did not observe shairs humans practices. They captured a teacher belonging to Mr. Gordon's forces. The unfortunate man was rather short sighted, and had walked into the onemy before he was aware. He was clubbed, carried of, and eaten. His bones, with the marks of the fire on incan, were found when the town was captured there days afterward. And the men who assasted in the captance sere themselves cannibals only a few years ago but are now as complotely well-insposed and obsciliant subjects of fire Majesty as if they had been born of Christian farmics, and hemmed round with all the traditions of a Christian farmics, and hemmed round which had the intentions of that the fullis upon which Buxuia and Mahaniwata were situated are of marble, so that a new source of wealth mas been probably disclosed by the sad necessities of war.